

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ
БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ВЫСШЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«САМАРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АЭРОКОСМИЧЕСКИЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ имени академика С.П. КОРОЛЁВА
(НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ)»**

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ-ЗАОЧНИКОВ
(часть вторая)**

САМАРА 2012

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ-ЗАОЧНИКОВ (часть вторая)

*Утверждено Редакционно-издательским советом университета
в качестве методических указаний*

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Содержат грамматический материал (инфинитив и инфинитивные конструкции, герундий и герундиальный оборот, причастия и причастные обороты), грамматические и лексические упражнения.

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Инфинитив (The Infinitive)

Инфинитив представляет собой неличную форму глагола, которая только называет действие, не указывая ни лица, ни числа.

Формальным признаком инфинитива является частица «to». Без частицы «to» инфинитив употребляется после модальных глаголов; после глаголов to let и to make; после глаголов чувственного восприятия (to see, to hear, to feel, etc); после выражений: I would rather..., you had better....

Формы инфинитива

Infinitive	Active	Passive
Indefinite	To ask	To be asked
Continuous	To be asking	–
Perfect	To have asked	To have been asked
Perfect Continuous	To have been asking	–

Инфинитив в форме Indefinite употребляется, когда действие, выраженное им, одновременно действию, выраженному глаголом-сказуемым или относится к будущему времени (инфинитив в этих случаях употребляется после модальных глаголов may, must, should, ought и после глаголов to expect – ожидать, to intend – намериваться, to hope – надеяться, to want – хотеть и некоторых других).

e.g. I am glad to see you. – Я рад вас видеть.

He may come tomorrow. – Он, может быть, придет завтра.

Инфинитив в форме Continuous употребляется, чтобы выразить действие, длящееся в то время, когда происходит действие глагола сказуемого.

e.g. The weather seems to be improving. – Погода, кажется, улучшается.

Инфинитив в форме Perfect употребляется для выражения действия, предшествующего действию, выраженному глаголом-сказуемым. После модальных глаголов «may» и «must» для выражения предположения о том, что действие уже совершилось. После модальных глаголов should, would, could, might, ought to, was (were) to для обозначения действия, которое должно или могло совершиться, но в действительности не совершилось.

e.g. I'm glad to have spoken to him. – Я рад, что поговорил с ним.

There was no light in the windows. Everybody must have gone to bed. – В окнах не было света. Вероятно, все легли спать.

Инфинитив в форме Perfect Continuous показывает, что выраженное им действие началось до действия глагола-сказуемого и все еще продолжается.

e.g. *He is known to have been working on this problem for many ears. – Известно, что он работает над этой проблемой в течение многих лет.*

Функции инфинитива

Функция	Пример
Подлежащее	To solve the problem is very important. – Решить эту проблему – очень важно.
Часть составного именного сказуемого	His aim is to obtain these data. – Его цель – получить эти данные.
Часть составного сказуемого; в сочетании с модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами: to be sure (несомненно), to be certain (безусловно), to be likely (вероятно), to be unlikely (вряд ли)	We decided to spend the summer in the Crimea. – Мы решили провести лето в Крыму. He must know the address. – Он, должно быть, знает адрес. She is unlikely to come. – Она вряд ли придет.
Дополнение	The professor asked the student to carry out the experiment. – Профессор попросил студента провести эксперимент.
Определение (часто после слов «the first», «the second», «the third»)	The group of engineers to solve this problem works in our Institute. 1) Группа инженеров, которые должны решить эту задачу, работает в нашем институте. 2) Группа инженеров, которые будут решать эту задачу, работает в нашем институте. He was the first to solve the problem. – Он первым решил задачу.
Обстоятельство цели	To obtain the data it is necessary to make an experiment. – Чтобы получить эти данные, необходимо провести эксперимент.
Обстоятельства следствия	He is too young to understand it. – Он слишком молод, чтобы понять это.

I. Вставьте частицу «to» перед инфинитивом, где это необходимо.

1. I like ... play the guitar.
2. My brother can ... speak French.
3. We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold.
4. They wanted ... cross the river.
5. Would you like ... go to England?
6. What makes you ... think you are right?
7. I would like ... dance.
8. Do you like ... listen to good music?
9. That funny scene made me ... laugh.

II. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму инфинитива.

1. He seems (to read) a lot.
2. He seems (to read) now.
3. He seems (to read) since morning.
4. He seems (to read) all the books in the library.
5. I want (to take) you to the concert.
6. I want (to take) to the concert by my father.
7. She hoped (to help) her friends.
8. She hoped (to help) by her friends.
9. We expect (to be) back in two days.
10. The children seem (to play) since morning.

III. Переведите предложения. Следите за правильностью перевода форм инфинитива.

1. Mary want to teach you English.
2. Henry wants to be taught English.
3. My friend likes to read.
4. Our little daughter likes to be read to.
5. Eddy is happy to have been invited to the conference.
6. I'm glad to help you.
7. I'm glad to have invited them.
8. My sister was glad to be helped.
9. Which is more pleasant: to give or to be given presents?
10. I am glad to see you.
11. I am glad to have seen you.

IV. Измените предложение, употребив пассивную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- e.g. *We are glad to meet you.*
We are glad to be met by you.

1. I don't like to interrupt you.
2. She is happy to paint you.
3. I don't want to speak to him.
4. She wants to tell the truth.
5. They don't want to take care of anybody.

V. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Объясните, почему перед инфинитивом отсутствует частица «to».

1. He watched the planes take off.
2. I saw him get on the bus.
3. Did you see him enter the metro?
4. He heard the telephone ring.
5. Nobody noticed her put the paper in her hand bag.
6. Have you ever heard him sing folk song?

VI. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на место и перевод инфинитива в функции подлежащего.

1. To discover the new sources of energy is the main problem of our time.
2. To learn the principle of flight was very important for the development of aviation.
3. To solve the problem is very important.
4. To strengthen the magnetic field means to increase the acceleration of the particle.
5. To predict the behavior of the engine is significant for our future work.

VII. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на место и перевод инфинитива в функции обстоятельства.

1. To make this choice you need some knowledge.
2. To be solved by them the problem must not be too difficult.
3. To be accelerated the particle require strong magnetic field.
4. We shall consider a very simple example to illustrate this.
5. Many scientists made serious investigations to make the discovery.
6. A cyclotron uses a large electromagnet in order to provide this uniform magnetic field.

VIII. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод инфинитива в функции определения.

1. The engines to be used in space are very powerful.
2. Signals to be measured must be strong enough.

3. The phenomenon to occur is of cosmic origin.
4. The oscillation to be observed will be registered by this apparatus.
5. The phenomenon to be observed tends to take place only in the upper layers of atmosphere.
6. The captain was the last to leave the ship.
7. He was the first to solve the problem.

IX. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод инфинитива в сказуемом.

1. The test was to provide suitable materials.
2. Engineers have to know everything about production processes.
3. The function of a diffuser is to convert the kinetic energy of the entering air into a pressure rise.
4. Many new houses are to be built in the nearest future.
5. Some improvement must be made in this technique.
6. We are to study the equipment of this plant.
7. Our purpose is to reduce production cost to as low a figure as possible.

Объектный инфинитивный оборот

Объектный инфинитивный оборот (Complex Object) состоит из существительного в общем падеже или личного местоимения в объектном падеже (me, him, her, you, us, them) и инфинитива. На русский язык переводится дополнительным придаточным предложением, вводимым союзами «что», «чтобы».

e.g. *He wanted me to show the laboratory.* – Он хотел, чтобы я показал ему лабораторию.

Этот оборот употребляется после:

а) глаголов, выражающих предположения: to expect (ожидать), to think (думать), to consider (считать), to believe (полагать), to suppose (предполагать), to find (считать). Перед инфинитивом ставится частица «to».

б) глаголов «чувственного восприятия»: to see (видеть), to watch (наблюдать), to notice (замечать), to hear (слышать). После этих глаголов инфинитив употребляется без частицы «to».

e.g. *He saw me approach the gate.* – Он видел, как я подошел к калитке.

в) глаголов, выражающих просьбу, совет, разрешение и побуждение к действию: to ask (просить), to allow (позволять), to order (приказать).

e.g. *They asked me to check the facts.* – Они попросили меня проверить факты.

После глаголов «to have» и «to make» в значении «заставлять» инфинитив употребляется без частицы «to».

e.g. *What made him give up his hobby?* – Что заставило его бросить свое любимое занятие?

г) глаголов to want, to wish, would like (хотеть). Перед инфинитивом ставится частица «to».

e.g. *Do you really want him to come?* – Ты на самом деле хочешь, чтобы он пришел?

Субъектный инфинитивный оборот (Complex Subject)

Субъектный инфинитивный оборот состоит из существительного или личного местоимения в общем падеже и инфинитива (всегда с частицей «to»). Перевод предложения следует начинать со сказуемого, и если требуется по смыслу вводится союз «что». Между компонентами сложного подлежащего может стоять сказуемое, выраженное:

- глаголом в форме страдательного залога: to be said, to be reported, to be known, to be seen, to be supported, to be expected, to be believed и др.

e.g. *These elements are known to have been found twenty years ago.* – Известно, что эти элементы были открыты 20 лет назад.

- глаголом в форме действительного залога: to seem (казаться), to appear, to prove (оказываться), to happen (случиться, оказаться).

e.g. *This substance seems to possess useful properties.* – Кажется, это вещество обладает полезными свойствами.

- в сочетаниях: to be likely, to be unlikely, to be sure, to be certain.

e.g. *Such engines are certain to be well suited for civil aircraft.* – Несомненно, что такие двигатели хорошо подходят для гражданских самолетов.

Инфинитивный оборот с предлогом «for»

Оборот состоит из предлога «for» + существительное в общем падеже или местоимение в объектном падеже + инфинитив. На русский язык чаще переводится придаточным предложением.

e.g. *For the decision to be correct, all fact must be considered.* – Чтобы решение было правильным, следует учесть все факты.

X. Укажите, какие предложения переводятся, начиная со слов: «Говорят, что...», «Известно, что...».

1. The metals may be mixed in various proportions to form many alloys.
2. The method is reported to have found wide application.
3. The products are subjected to heat treatment to develop special properties.
4. Mercury is known to be the only metal which is liquid at room temperature.
5. The moon is known to have about 30.000 craters and mountains.
6. This oil is known to be used for machine lubrication.
7. If the electron is taken away, the molecule is said to be positively charged.

XI. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод субъектного инфинитивного оборота.

1. The group is believed to complete the research next month.
2. He is expected to be asked to calculate the energy of the particles.
3. This vacuum tube seems to have been in operation for a long time.
4. The atomic number is found to correspond to the charge of the nucleus of an atom.
5. Tungsten proves to be suitable for making filament because of its high melting point.
6. He is considered to be an experienced pilot.
7. He is sure to be sent there.
8. Six helicopters were reported to be taking part in this military operation.
9. My son is expected to return from abroad tomorrow.

XII. Составьте предложения, используя объектный инфинитивный оборот. Предложения переведите.

I want	you	to forget it
She wants	me	to remember that
They want	us	to take care of her mother
Would you like	the problem	to tell the truth
We expect	the job	to be solved
He ordered	everything	to be done right away
		to be arranged

XIII. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на инфинитивный оборот с предлогом «for».

1. Nearly a month is required for the Moon to circle round the Earth.
2. Eight minutes are required for light to travel from the Sun to the Earth.
3. One of the most important things for the pilot to know is how high he is flying.
4. This mechanism is provided with special devices for the whole system to function automatically.
5. It is impossible for the students to gain a good knowledge of statics without solving numerous problems.
6. It required some month more for the group to complete the experimental work on the use of a new fuel in aviation.
7. It is very good for this engine to have been repaired before the experiment begins.
8. The present trend is for rocket to increase in size.

XIV. Переведите текст, выделяя оборот «дополнение с инфинитивом».

Men of science consider Lobachevsky to be a great mathematician. The whole world knows Lobachevsky to have strictly demonstrated and explained the principles of the theory of parallel lines. We consider him to be a great organizer of popular education, and we know him to have written much on the problems of education.

Lobachevsky was born on December 1, 1792 near Nizhny Novgorod. His father died when he was only a child, leaving the family in extreme poverty. The family moved to Kazan where Lobachevsky was admitted to the gymnasium. We know his progress to have been extremely rapid in mathematics and classics. At the age of 14 he entered the University of Kazan where he is known to have spent 40 years as a student, assistant professor, and finally rector. Under his direction great improvements were made at the University. We know an observatory to have been founded and equipped and a mechanical workshop to have been established.

For 2200 years all the mankind believed Euclid to have discovered an absolute truth. Lobachevsky proved Euclid's axiom on parallel lines not to be true. He built a new geometrical theory quite different from that of Euclid. We know his ideas to have greatly influenced not only geometry, but mechanics, physics, astronomy as well. Like Galileo, Copernicus and Newton he is one of those who laid the foundation of science.

Vocabulary

admit – принимать

consider – считать, полагать

discover – открывать

education – образование

explain – объяснять

found – основывать

improvement – улучшение, усовершенствование

leave – оставлять, покидать

mankind – человечество

move – переезжать

poverty – бедность

rapid – быстрый

spend (spent) – проводить

workshop – цех, мастерская

Questions

1. What was Lobachevsky?
2. When and where was he born?
3. Where did he get his education?
4. What is his contribution into mathematics?

XV. Переведите текст, выделяя оборот «подлежащее с инфинитивом».

Benjamin Franklin (1706–1790) is acknowledged to be the founder of the theory of atmospheric electricity. At the time when theories to explain electricity were neither complete nor well founded the lightning was proved by him to be an electrical phenomenon. He was not the first to think of it but he was the first to prove it. His theory of electricity still appear to hold good. He is acknowledged to have invented a means of protection against the disastrous effects of lightning – the lightning rod. Franklin's theory at first seemed to be misunderstood both in his country and abroad. It is known to have been severely attacked by the leader of French scientists abbe Nollet.

Franklin is recognized to have been a great public figure who did as much as he could for the good of his country. He is known to have been the editor of one of the newspapers enjoying a great popularity with his countrymen. He is sure to be one of the broadest as well as one of the most creative minds of his time.

Vocabulary

acknowledge – признавать

complete – полный, законченный

editor – редактор

invent – изобретать

lightning rod – громоотвод

means – средства

neither ... nor – ни ... ни

phenomenon – явление

protection – защита

prove – доказывать

public figure – общественный деятель

recognize – признавать

Questions

1. In what branch of science did Franklin work?
2. What did he invent?
3. By whom was he attacked?
4. What for is he recognized?

ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОГО ЧТЕНИЯ

Environmental protection

The scientific and technological progress of the twentieth century resulted in widespread mechanization, automated lines computerized management, spaceships, atomic power stations, pipelines, new roads and highways.

But it can not be denied that the price for rapid industrial development is very high: natural resources are exhausted, the ecological balance of the planet is disturbed; some species of flora and fauna disappear; city and industry waters, chemicals and fertilizers are endangering lakes, rivers and ponds. Big cities have a problem with air pollution: the «Killer Smog» caused some 3500–4000 deaths in London in December 1952. Progress can be blamed for all these environmental problems.

In recent years the pollution problems have received great publicity. The Environmental movement associated with no political party has gained widespread trust and support. Environmental activists stress that the problem is caused by industrial pollution and the automobile. Long-established

environmental groups warn that acid rains threaten many forests. The media's begun to campaign against the ugliness of billboards, tin cans and trash. Many people started to realise that to keep air and water clean, strict pollution control is necessary.

The protection of natural resources and wildlife is becoming a political programme in every country. Numerous antipollution acts passed in different countries led to considerable improvements in environment. In many countries purifying systems for treatment of industrial waters have been installed, measures have been taken to protect rivers and seas from oil waters. Wildlife reservation models of undisturbed nature are being developed in some parts of the world.

But the environmental problems have grown beyond the concern of a single country. Their solution requires the cooperation of all nations.

Vocabulary

beyond – за пределом

environment – окружающая среда

natural resources – полезные ископаемые

pollution – загрязнение

tin cans – консервные банки

to disturb – нарушать

to exhaust – истощать

to purify – очистить

trash – мусор

trust – доверие

widespread – широко распространенный

Questions

1. What are advantages of industrial development?
2. What are disadvantages of industrial development?
3. What do environmental activists do?
4. What has been done in many countries to improve the environment?
5. Why do environmental problems require the cooperation of all nations?

The Business Card of Samara Region

The Samara region is one of the most developed industrial regions in Russia. Its enormous industrial potential is made up of 460 large-scale, medium-size and 25 thousand small companies with a total of about 475 thousand laborforce.

The biggest industrial company is the Volga Automobile Plant (VAZ) accounting for about 70 percent of all cars produced in Russia. Companies of the aerospace complex which put manned and cargo space vehicles and sputniks into the near-earth orbit are a sort of the Region's visiting card.

The Samara region is among the biggest oil-extracting and oil-refining regions of the country – the region produces 3% of Russia's oil, 10% of gasoline, 11% of diesel fuel and 9% of furnace fuel oil.

The region is the largest scientific centre of Povolzhye. The Samara Science Centre of Russia's Academy of Sciences combining 4 regional research institutes and the Povolzhye division of Russia's Engineering Academy function there.

The Samara region is the recognized leader of privatization. At present time the private sector of the economy makes up over 90 percent of the total number of the Region's companies. Small businesses are becoming more important in the saturation of the territorial market. In the last three years their number has increased 8 times as many there is no production decline in the entrepreneurial sphere. The share of small businesses in the volume of overall production is over 14 trillion.

Vocabulary

account – отвечать, нести ответственность

cargo – грузовой

decline – спад, упадок

extract – извлекать, добывать

labor force – рабочие

large-scale – крупный

overall – полный, общий

refine – очищать

saturation – насыщение

vehicle – летательный аппарат

Questions

1. What is the industrial potential of Samara Region made up of?
2. What is the biggest industrial company?
3. What is the role of small business in Samara Region?
4. What can you say about the development of science in Samara Region?

Причастие (The Participle)

Формы и функции

Причастие – это неличная форма глагола, прилагательного и наречия. В современном английском языке имеются несколько форм причастия.

		Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
Participle 1	Indefinite	Writing	Being written
	Perfect	Having written	Having been written
Participle 2			Written/studied

Функции Participle 1

Неперфектная (non-Perfect)	Перфектная (Perfect)
Определение The rising sun was hidden by the clouds. – Восходящее солнце было скрыто тучами. The woman standing at the window is my aunt. – Женщина, стоящая у окна, – моя тетя.	Не употребляется. В этом случае переводится придаточным предложением. At last they saw the man who had saved their son. – Наконец, они увидели человека спасшего их сына.
Обстоятельство (времени, причины, образа действия с союзами while, when) When (while) going to the University I met my old friend. – Идя в университет, я встретил своего лучшего друга.	Обстоятельство Having lived in London for many years he knew the city very well. – Прожив в Лондоне много лет, он знал этот город очень хорошо.
Часть сказуемого в Continuous Tense He is washing the dishes now. – Он сейчас моет посуду.	

1. Определение соответствует русскому причестию.

A falling star – падающая звезда.

The people waiting for you – люди, ожидающие вас.

An exercise done – сделанное упражнение.

A received letter – полученное письмо.

2. обстоятельство соответствует русскому деепричастию или целому предложению.

I spent most of time answering questions. – Я потратил много времени, отвечая на вопрос.

Having turned out the light we left the house. – Выключив свет, мы вышли из дома.

Well done the device will function properly. – Если устройство хорошо выполнено, оно будет работать должным образом.

When arranged the elements exhibited. – При соответствующем положении элементы показали.

Participle 2 (The Past Participle)

Выражает действие, законченное по отношению к действию, выраженному сказуемым, и соответствует русским причастиям настоящего времени на -ый, и прошедшего времени, оканчивающихся на -нный, -тый, -вший.

A broken cup was lying on the floor. – Разбитая чашка валяется на полу.

Функции Participle 2

Функции	Примеры
Определение к существительному (левое или правое)	<i>She mended the torn sleeve of dress.</i> – Она починила порванный рукав своего платья. <i>The books taken from the library must be returned next week</i> (правое определение). – Книги, взятые в библиотеке, должны быть возвращены на следующей неделе.
Обстоятельство (часто с союзами when, if, unless)	<i>When treated by a good specialist, the thick man began to feel better.</i> – Когда больного начал лечить хороший врач, он почувствовал себя лучше.
Часть сказуемого a) Passive Voice b) Perfect Tense	<i>They were listened to with great attention.</i> – Их слушали с большим вниманием. (часть сказуемого в Passive Voice). <i>She has already translated the text.</i> – Она уже перевела текст. (часть сказуемого в Perfect Tense)

Задание 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Participle или Perfect Participle.

1. (to do) his homework, he was thinking hard. 2. (to do) his homework he went for a walk. 3. (to sell) fruit, he looked back from time to time hoping to see his friends. 4. (to sell) all the fruit he went to see his friends. 5. (to eat) all the potatoes, she drank a cup of tea. 6. (to run) in the yard, I fell and hurt my knee. 7. (to look) through some magazines, I came across an interesting article about UFOs. 8. (to write) out and (to learn) all the new words, he was able to translate the text easily. 9. (to sit) near the fire he felt very warm.

Задание 2. Образуйте:

- a) **Participle 2 от следующих глаголов:** to develop, to create, to install, to discharge, to burn, to support, to operate, to send, to spend, to cut, to produce;
- b) **Perfect Participle от следующих глаголов:** to show, to create, to meet, to discharge, to use, to rise, to get, to cut, to test;
- c) **Participle 1 от следующих глаголов:** solved, broken, create, done, taken, developed, cut.

Задание 3. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на Participle 1 и Participle 2.

1	a) A fish taken out of water cannot live. b) A person taking a sun bath must be very careful. c) Taking a dictionary he began to translate the text.
2	a) The word said by the student was not correct. b) The man standing at the door of the train carriage and saying goodbye to his friends is a well-known musician. c) Standing at the window, she was waving her hand.
3	a) A letter sent from St. Petersburg today will be in Moscow tomorrow. b) He saw some people in the post office sending telegrams. c) When sending the telegram she forgot to write her name.

Задание 4. Переведите следующие русские причастия на английский язык:

- 1) делающий, делая, сделанный, сделав, сделавший;
- 2) идущий, идя, пройдя, пройденный, прошедший;
- 3) рисующий, рисуя, нарисованный, нарисовав, нарисованный;
- 4) читающий, читая, прочитанный, прочитав, прочитавший;

- 5) пишущий, написанный, написав, написавший;
- 6) моющий, вымытый, моя, вымыв;
- 7) продающий, продав, проданный, продав, продавший.

Объектный предикативный причастный оборот – это сочетание существительного в общем падеже (или личного местоимения в объектном падеже) с причастием, выступающим в предложении как единственный член предложения (сложное дополнение).

Используется после глаголов: to hear – слышать, to see – видеть, to feel – чувствовать, to watch – наблюдать, to find – находить, to like – нравиться, to dislike – не нравиться, to want – хотеть.

He watched them (the students) working. – Он наблюдал как они (студенты) работают.

При использовании Participle 2 в объектном причастном обороте причастие выражает не процесс, а результат действия.

He saw all his plans destroyed. – Он видел, что все его планы разрушены.

Субъектный предикативный причастный оборот – это сочетание существительного в общем падеже (или местоимения в именительном падеже) в функции подлежащего с причастием в качестве второй части составного глагольного сказуемого. Служебную часть этого сказуемого составляет глагол в форме страдательного залога, примыкающий к причастию.

The teacher (she) was seen coming. – Видели, как преподаватель (она) пришла.

Субъектный причастный оборот употребляются со следующими глаголами в страдательном залоге: to see – видеть, to hear – слышать, to feel – чувствовать, to watch – наблюдать, to find – находить.

An airplane was heard flying over the field. – Было слышно, как самолет летел над полем.

Независимый причастный оборот (Absolute Participle Construction) – причастная конструкция, в которой причастию предшествует существительное (в общем падеже) или местоимение (в именительном падеже), выполняющее роль подлежащего по отношению к причастию и не являющееся подлежащим всего предложения. В состав этого оборота может входить причастие в любой его форме, а вся конструкция всегда отделяется запятой от остальной части предложения.

1) Если независимый причастный оборот стоит в начале перед главным предложением, то на русский язык переводится придаточным предложением, вводимый союзами когда, так, как, после того, если и другими.

All preparations being made they started the experiment. – Когда все приготовления были сделаны, они начали эксперимент.

2) Если независимый причастный оборот стоит в конце после главного предложения, то на русский язык переводится простым предложением, входящим в состав сложносочиненного предложения путем бессоюзного соединения или вводимого союзами а, и, но, причем.

The article deals with our life, particular attention being paid to students. – Статья посвящена нашей жизни, причем основное внимание уделено студентам.

Задание 5. Переведите следующие предложение на русский язык. Определите причастие, его функции и формы.

- 1) The students spoken about at the meeting yesterday completed this work successfully.
- 2) The task set was not an easy one.
- 3) Some very complicated models are investigated in the paper.
- 4) For the investigation being conducted at present the lack of such data is of no importance.
- 5) The latest model now being tested accounts for many of the unknown phenomena.
- 6) The results abstained showed the stability of the system under condition given above.

Задание 6. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание не перевод Participle 2 с наречием.

So/thus – так, таким образом.

So far /thus far – до сих пор.

- 1) The values thus found are of some interest.
- 2) The results so far received are not accurate enough.
- 3) The problem so explained was easily understood
- 4) The articles thus written on the subject are of no interest.
- 5) The work so done provided us with new data.
- 6) The results thus achieved were of great help.

Задание 7. Выберите подходящие по смыслу Participle 1 или Participle 2.

- 1) Newton assumed that light was made up of many small particles (moving/moved) at high speeds.
- 2) The experiments (carrying/carried) out at our laboratory are rather interesting.
- 3) The metal (using/used) in that experiment was titanium.
- 4) The results (receiving/received) changed with material used.
- 5) The problem (concerning/concerned) must be considered in detail.
- 6) The period (following/followed) this invention was very productive.

Задание 8. Определите тип причастного оборота. Предложения переведите.

- 1) There being a lot of things to discuss, the conference lasted for long time.
- 2) In London there are many museums, the largest being the British Museum.
- 3) The situation being favorable, they bought the cottage.
- 4) He was disappointed of not being invited to the party.
- 5) It being Sunday, the shops were closed.
- 6) An airplane was heard flying over the field.
- 7) Look at this star and you will find it rising upward.
- 8) The Don waters were seen flowing into the new canal.

Задание 9. Определите функции -ed в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

- 1) I want him saved.
- 2) The man saved our pilot.
- 3) He described the method used by this engineer.
- 4) The paintings discussed attracted the attention of many visitors.
- 5) We would like it explained again.
- 6) Explained again, the rule became quite clear to everybody.
- 7) She wants this name remembered.
- 8) The engineer used the method described in the article.

Задание 10. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык.

- 1) Ученые, приглашенные на конференцию, уже приехали.
- 2) Письмо, полученное вчера, лежит на столе.
- 3) Работа, проделанная нами, очень интересная.
- 4) Я хочу, чтобы телеграмма была отправлена немедленно.
- 5) Студенты, писавшие тест, были из моей группы.

- 6) Я видел, как он фотографировал памятник.
- 7) При испытании двигателя инженер обнаружил неполадку.

Задание 11. Найдите в предложении причастие (или причастную конструкцию). Определите его (ее) синтаксическую функцию и переведите предложение на русский язык.

- 1) I heard him explaining this phenomenon.
- 2) We found the first series of experiments completed.
- 3) Speaking on this subject, mention should be made of high radiation intensity.
- 4) The methods of measurements developed lately differ greatly from the old ones.
- 5) While making the experiment we made use of all the data available.
- 6) The experiment of many other scientists following Rutherford research proved his predictions.

Задание 12. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS IN BRITAIN

Every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions. In Britain traditions play a more important part in people's life than in other countries.

The British are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up. Some ceremonies are rather formal, such as the Changing of the Guard at Buckingham Palace, Trooping the Colour, the State opening of Parliament. Sometimes you will see a group of cavalymen riding on black horses through the streets of London. They wear red uniforms, shining helmets, long black boots and long white gloves. These men are Life Guards. Their special duty is to guard the king or the queen of Great Britain and very important guests of the country.

To this day a British family prefers a house with a fireplace and a garden to a flat in a modern house with central heating. Most British love gardens. Sometimes the garden in front of the house is a little square covered with cement painted green in imitation of grass and a box of flowers. They love flowers very much.

The British like animals very much, too. Pet dogs, cats, horses, ducks, chickens, canaries and other friends of man have a much better life in Britain than anywhere else. In Britain they have special dog shops selling food, clothes and other things for dogs. In recent years the British began to show love for more «exotic» animals such as crocodiles, elephants, tigers, cobras, camels.

Holidays are especially rich in old traditions and are different in Scotland, Ireland, Wales and England. Christmas is a great English national holiday and in Scotland it is not observed at all. But six days later, on New Year's Eve the Scots begin to enjoy themselves. All the shops and factories are closed on New Year's Day. People invite their friends to their houses. Greetings and presents are offered.

Some British traditions are strange, some are funny, but they are all interesting.

Задание 13. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

TIME FOR TEA

The British and tea are inseparable. 8 out of 10 people in Britain drink tea every day and Britain imports about 20% of all the world's tea. Tea makes up about half of all that a British person drinks. Tea has even played a part in British literature and history.

Do you remember the Mad Hatter's tea party in Alice in Wonderland! And there was the «Boston Tea Party» when a group of Americans threw a delivery of tea from the ships into the waters of Boston harbor because the ruling British government wanted to tax it. This particular tea party marks the beginning of the movement to make America independent. Tea didn't come to Europe until 1610 and was introduced to Britain in 1657 by Catherine of Braganza, King Charles II's wife. But by the 1800s, the exotic drink became so popular that special ships («clippers») were designed to bring it quickly from China.

Most people in Britain drink tea with black leaves although now herbal teas which do not contain caffeine are becoming more popular.

The taste of teas can be very different even if they are from the same farm and expert tea-tasters have to blend them to ensure that packets of tea which have the same label taste the same when you buy them in a shop.

The British are very fussy about how their tea is made. The teapot must be warmed before the tea is put in, the water must be boiling properly, the right quantity of tea – «one spoon for each person and one for the pot» – must be used and the tea must be brewed for three minutes. They see the drinking of tea as the opportunity to relax for a few minutes. It's also regarded as a great comforter. If you've just suffered a misfortune in Britain and you call on a friend, you're likely to be told, «Oh well, just sit down and I'll make you a nice cup of tea»!

Задание 14. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

THEATRE AND CINEMA IN BRITAIN

The theatre has always been very strong in Britain. Its center is, of course, London, where successful plays can sometimes run without a break for many years. But every large town in the country has its theatres. Even small towns often have «repertory» theatres, where different plays are performed for short periods by the same group of professional actors (a repertory company).

It seems that the theatrical play gives the undemonstrative British people a safe opportunity to look behind the mask of accepted social behavior. The country's most successful and respected playwrights are usually those who explore the darker side of the personality and of personal relationships.

British theatre has such a fine acting tradition that Hollywood is forever raiding its talent for people to star in films. British television does the same thing. Moreover, Broadway, when looking for its next blockbuster musical, pays close attention to London productions. In short, British theatre is much admired. As a consequence, it is something that British actors are proud of. Many of the most well-known television actors, though they might make most of their money in this latter medium, continue to see themselves as first and foremost theatre actors.

In contrast, the cinema in Britain is often regarded as not quite part of «the arts» at all – it is simply entertainment. Partly for this reason, Britain is unique among the large European countries in giving almost no financial help to its film industry. Therefore, although cinema-going is a regular habit for a much larger number of people than is theatre-going, British film directors often have to go to Hollywood because the resources they need are not available in Britain. As a result, comparatively few films of quality are made in the country. This is not because expertise in film making does not exist. It does. American productions often use studios and technical facilities in Britain. Moreover, some of the films which Britain does manage to make become highly respected around the world. But even these films often make a financial loss.

(from Britain, abridged)

Герундий (The Gerund)

Герундий – это неличная форма глагола, совмещающая в себе свойства глагола и существительного и дающая отвлеченное понятие о действии, не указывая на лицо, число и наклонение.

Временные формы герундия

	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
Indefinite	Asking	Being asked
Perfect	Having asked	Having been asked

Функции герундия в предложении

1. Подлежащее (переводится существительным или неопределенной формой глагола).

Reading is useful. – Чтение – полезно (Читать полезно).

2. Часть сказуемого (переводится существительным или неопределенной формой глагола).

*They began **arguing**.* – Он начал спорить.

3. Дополнение (переводится неопределенной формой глагола, существительным или глаголом в личной форме, в составе придаточного предложения).

а) прямое:

*He always preferred **staying** at home.* – Он всегда предпочитал оставаться дома.

б) предложное:

*We succeeded **in converting** industry to war production.* – Нам удалось перевести промышленность на военное производство.

4. Определение (с предлогом «of» или «for»). Переводится существительным в родительном падеже, существительным с предлогом или неопределенной формой глагола.

*She gave up idea **of becoming** a pilot.* – Она отказалась от мысли стать пилотом.

5. обстоятельство (всегда с предлогом «in», «on», «from», «after», «by», «without»). Переводится существительным с предлогом, деепричастием несовершенного или совершенного вида или глаголом в личной форме в составе придаточного предложения.

*He went in. The clock greeted him by **striking** the half-hour.* – Он вошел. Стенные часы приветствовали его, пробив полчаса.

Сложный герундиальный оборот – это сочетание притяжательного местоимения или существительного в притяжательном или общем падеже с герундием. Переводится придаточным предложением с союзами что; то, что; о том, чтобы; в том, чтобы.

*We know of **the earth behaving** as a large magnet. – Мы знаем, что земля ведет себя как большой магнит.*

*Mankind is interested in **atomic energy being used** only for peaceful needs. – Человечество заинтересовано в том, чтобы атомная энергия использовалась только в мирных целях.*

*We were against **Mr. Bond's (Mr. Bond, his) going** to Switzerland. – Мы возражали против того, чтобы м-р Бонд (он) ехал в Швейцарию.*

Задание 1. Определите, является ли ing-форма причастием или герундием. Дайте соответствующий русский перевод.

Model: 1. Swimming is my favorite sport. – Плавание...

2. Swimming in cold water he caught cold. – Плавая...

- 1) Testing will begin in a few minutes.
- 2) Testing these devices we sometimes find defects in them.
- 3) Reading stories about adventures and travellings excited the boy's imagination.
- 4) Reading stories about adventures he remembered his green years.
- 5) Increasing the pressure we increase the force of friction (трение).
- 6) Ice melting begins at 0°C.
- 7) Heating makes the molecules move faster.

Задание 2. Замените формы причастия в функции обстоятельства соответствующими формами герундия с предлогами «on» или «in».

Model: (While) making – In making

Having made – On making

Having been made – On begin made

- 1) While melting the ice keeps the same temperature.
- 2) Having been heated to a sufficient temperature and body becomes a source of light.
- 3) Leaving the metal surface the electrons can produce considerable currents.
- 4) Having made a lot of experiments Faraday discovered the electromagnetic induction.

Задание 3. Определите функцию герундия. Предложения переведите.

- 1) I gave up smoking.
- 2) He left without saying a word.
- 3) On learning the news she decided to go and see her cousin.

- 4) Ann insisted on your making a report immediately.
- 5) Learning rules without examples is useless.
- 6) The man's coming so early surprised us.

Задание 4. Переведите предложения, используя ту же самую конструкцию, которая дана в образце.

Model: After leaving school, (Having left school) my daughter went work at a hospital.

- 1) Прочитав книгу, она вернула ее подруге.
- 2) Попрощавшись с гостями, мы уехали в аэропорт.

Model: Thinking that he was out, I decided to lock the door.

- 1) Сказав, что ему плохо, он остался дома.
- 2) Подумав, что у него еще много времени, он пошел в Русский музей.
- 3) Она не пошла на вечеринку, сказав, что ей нечего одеть.

Задание 5. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на герундий.

- 1) Repairing cars is his business.
- 2) It goes without saying.
- 3) Have you finished writing?
- 4) Taking a cold shower in the morning is very healthy.
- 5) I like skiing, but my sister prefers skating.
- 6) She likes sitting in the sun.
- 7) It looks like raining.
- 8) My watch wants repairing.
- 9) Thank you for coming.
- 10) I had no hope of getting an answer before the end of the month.

Задание 6. В следующих предложениях замените придаточные дополнительные герундием с предлогом «of».

Model: She thought **she would go to the country for the weekend.**
She thought **of going to the country for the weekend.**

- 1) I thought **I would come and see you tomorrow.**
- 2) I am thinking **that I shall go out to the country tomorrow to see my mother.**
- 3) What do you think you will do tomorrow? – I don't know now; I thought **I would go to the zoo**, but the weather is so bad that probably I shan't go.

- 4) I hear there are some English books at our university bookstall now. – So you are thinking **that you will buy some**, aren't you?
- 5) I thought **I would work in the library this evening**, but as you have come, I won't go to the library.
- 6) We were thinking we would plant roses this year.

Задание 7. В следующих предложениях замените придаточные времени герундием с предлогом «after».

Model: **When she had bought everything she needed**, she went home.
After buying everything she needed, she went home.

- 1) After she took **the child to the kindergarten**, she went to the library to prepare for her exam.
- 2) **When he had made a through study of the subject**, he found that it was a great deal more important than he had thought at first.
- 3) **After I had hesitated some minutes** whether to buy the hat or not, I finally decided that I might find one I liked better in another shop.
- 4) **When she had graduated from the university**, she left St. Petersburg and went to teach in her hometown.
- 5) **When he had proved that his theory was correct**, he started studying ways and means of improving the conditions of work in very deep coalmines.

Задание 8. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на герундий.

- 1) She has always dreamt of living in a small house by the sea.
- 2) She disliked living in her old house.
- 3) She was thinking of buying a new one.
- 4) Now she enjoys living a beautiful new house.
- 5) She misses seeing the neighbors of course.
- 6) Usually she enjoyed talking to them and didn't mind helping them.
- 7) She likes cooking and is very good at it.
- 8) But she doesn't like washing and ironing.
- 9) She hates getting up early, but she has to.
- 10) She doesn't mind working a lot you know.

Задание 9. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на разные формы герундия.

- 1) The place is worth visiting.
- 2) Watching football matches may be exciting enough, but of course it is more exciting playing football.

- 3) She stopped coming to see us, and I wondered what had happened to her.
- 4) Can you remember having seen the man before?
- 5) She was terrified of having to speak to anybody, and even more, of being spoken to.
- 6) He was on the point of leaving the club, as the porter stopped him.
- 7) After being corrected by the teacher, the students' papers were returned to them.
- 8) I wondered at my mother's having allowed the journey.
- 9) I understand perfectly your wishing to start the work at once.
- 10) Everybody will discuss the event, there is no preventing it.
- 11) At last he broke the silence by inviting everybody to walk into the dining room.
- 12) On being told the news, she turned pale.

Задание 10. Раскройте скобки, употребляя герундий в активной или пассивной форме.

- 1) Why do you avoid (to speak) to me?
- 2) She tried to avoid (to speak) to.
- 3) The doctor insisted on (to send) the sick man to hospital.
- 4) The child insisted on (to send) home at once.
- 5) Do you mind him (to examine) by a heart specialist?
- 6) He showed no sign of (to recognize) me.
- 7) She showed no sign of (to surprise).
- 8) He had a strange habit of (to interfere) in other people's business.
- 9) I was angry at (to interrupt) every other moment.
- 10) He is good at (to repair) cars.

Задание 11. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму герундия.

- 1) The machine needs (to clean).
- 2) I am quite serious in (to say) that I don't want to go abroad.
- 3) He seemed sorry for (to be) inattentive to his child.
- 4) She confessed to (to forget) to send the letter.
- 5) The old man could not stand (to tell) what he should do.
- 6) Going to the party was no use: he had no talent for (to dance).
- 7) The Bronze Horseman is worth (to see).
- 8) After thoroughly (to examine) the student, the professor gave him a satisfactory mark.

- 9) After thoroughly (to examine) by the examination commission, the student was given a satisfactory mark.
- 10) She accused him of (to steal) her purse.

Задание 12. Переведите текст письменно со словарем.

CAPTAIN JOHN BROWN

John Brown was born of Puritan parents in Connecticut in 1800. He was an outstanding white figure in the Abolitionist movement.

He dedicated himself to the principal object of liberating the Negroes. As he entered his fifties he came to the conclusion that guerrilla warfare might weaken the market value of the slave, and possibly force a collapse of the slave system.

For several years he had been engaged in the work of the Underground Railroad and had learned the geography of the country. During the mid-fifties the North and South were struggling to win control over the territory of Kansas.

In 1854 when anti-slavery and pro-slavery forces rushed into that area, a small-scale warfare broke out at once. John Brown went there, accompanied by several of his sons. He defended the new settlements against the inrush of the pro-slavery elements. During the sharp fighting which followed, John Brown's name became known all over the nation and a large number of young men, opposed to slavery, rallied to his side. The slave power hated Brown. The Abolitionists came to regard him as their military chieftain.

Brown and his free state soldiers defended Kansas for several years. During these years John Brown learnt the use of the irregular warfare. He was anxious to start a liberation movement among Eastern slaves. But he was captured and executed. The contribution of Captain John Brown to the cause of the slave liberation was tremendous.

Vocabulary

bloodshed – кровопролитие

chieftain – командующий

collapse – падение

fall (амер.) = autumn – осень

guerilla warfare – партизанская война

market value – рыночная стоимость

slave holder – рабовладелец

slave system – рабовладельческая система

small-scale warfare – локальная война

to chain – приковать
to constitute – составить
to dedicate – посвятить
Underground Railroad – подземная железная дорога
warfare – военные действия

Questions

1. What did John Brown dedicate himself to?
2. What might weaken the market value of the slave according to J. Brown?
3. What work had J. Brown been engaged in for several years?
4. Why did he go to Kansas?

Задание 13. Переведите текст письменно со словарем.

THOMAS ALVA EDISON (1847–1931)

Thomas Alva Edison was born on February 11, 1847 in Milan, Ohio.

At the age of seven he entered school but left it very soon. The teacher thought that he was a dull boy. His mother then became his teacher. The boy loved books. He had a wonderful memory.

Edison began to work when he was twelve years old. His first job was a newspaper boy on a train. He soon began to produce his own newspaper. It was about the size of a handkerchief. He gathered news, printed and sold the newspapers all by himself. He had a small laboratory in the baggage car of this train. There he carried out experiments. Edison kept records of all his experiments. Then Edison got lessons in telegraphy and the next five years he worked as a telegraphist in various cities of the US and Canada.

In 1877 Edison invented a phonograph. This talking machine both recorded and played back. It resembled the present day tape recorder more than a record player.

Next Edison became interested in the invention of an electric-light bulb for lightning streets and buildings by electricity instead of by gas.

It had taken Edison and his assistants thirteen months to produce the incandescent lamp, but he already knew, that success awaited it. Edison was sure that the lamp should be burnt for a hundred hours.

Edison carried out experiments from morning till night. All his inventions were the results of his endless work. He sometimes made thousands of experiments. For months he slept no more than one or two hours a day. Yet he had time to read not only scientific books. He was found of Shakespeare and Tom Pain. He had over 10000 volumes in his library.

Edison continued to work all through his long life. He attributed his success not so much to genius as to hard work.

Edison's inventions include the phonograph, or gramophone, the megaphone, the cinematograph, the improved lamp of incandescent light, many greatly improved systems of telegraphic transmission and numerous other things.

Vocabulary

endless work – бесконечная работа

handkerchief – носовой платок

incandescent lamp – лампа накаливания

invention – изобретение

Questions

1. Who was Edison's real teacher?
2. When did he start to work?
3. What was his first invention?
4. What do Edison's inventions include?

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